# EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES
## IN THE
# BRITISH MUSEUM

Central BAPTIST
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

YE45
B859

# EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES

IN THE

# BRITISH MUSEUM

# EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES

## IN THE

# BRITISH MUSEUM

EDITED BY

**E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, M.A., LITT.D.**

KEEPER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES

WITH 54 PLATES

LONDON

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

SOLD AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM, AND BY

LONGMANS & CO., 39, PATERNOSTER ROW; BERNARD QUARITCH, 11, GRAFTON STREET, NEW BOND STREET, W.; ASHER & CO., 14, BEDFORD STREET, COVENT GARDEN; AND HUMPHREY MILFORD, OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, AMEN CORNER, E.C.

1914

[*All rights reserved*]

REFERENCE BOOK

LONDON :
HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

R
732.8
fB862

# EGYPTIAN SCULPTURES

This volume contains reproductions of a series of fifty-four of the finest and most important of the larger Egyptian Monuments preserved in the British Museum. These illustrate the best periods of the sculptor's art from the end of the IIIrd dynasty, about 4000 B.C., to about 100 B.C.

The series includes :—

1. Colossal and portrait statues of the kings Neb-ḥep-Rā Mentu-ḥetep (Plate VI) of the XIth dynasty; Usertsen (or, Senusert) I, Usertsen III, and Ȧmen-em-ḥāt III (Plates X–XII), of the XIIth dynasty; Sekhem-uatch-taui-Rā (Plate XVI), of the XIIIth dynasty; Thothmes III (Plate XIX) and Ȧmen-ḥetep III (Plates XXI, XXII), of the XVIIIth dynasty; Rameses II (Plates XXX–XXXIII), and Seti II Menephthaḥ (Plate XLI), of the XIXth dynasty; and Ptolemy IX (Plate LI) and Ptolemy XIII (Plate LII).

2. Colossal and portrait statues of queens, viz. : Teta-khart, or Teta Sheret, the queen of Amasis I (Plate XVII), of the XVIIIth dynasty; two queens of Rameses II (Plates XXXIV and XXXV), of the XIXth dynasty; and Cleopatra, wife of Ptolemy IX (Plate LI). With this group may be mentioned the bas-relief portrait of Queen Ānkhnes-neferȧbrā (Plate XLV), of the XXVIth dynasty.

3. Portrait statue of Khā-em-Uast, son of Rameses II, and viceroy of Egypt, a famous high priest of Ptaḥ and magician (Plate XXXVI).

4. A profile portrait head of Ȧmen-ḥetep IV (Plate XXVI), more commonly known as Ȧakh-en-Ȧten, or the "heretic king," which served as a sculptor's model.

5. Portrait statues of priests, officials, and others, viz. : Betchmes (Plate I), Katep and Ḥetep-ḥeres (Plate II); these are fine representations of the thick-set, heavily built, broad-shouldered people of Northern Egypt, who carried out the mighty works in stone at Gîzah and Ṣaḳḳârah under the kings of the IIIrd and IVth dynasties. Other

N10560

striking examples of the later periods are: the statues of Menthu-āa (Plate IX), Ȧmen-em-ḥāt (Plate XIV), Nefer-ârі (Plate XV), an unnamed man and wife (Plate XXXVIII), and Māḥu and his wife Ṭuat (Plate XXXIX). The portrait figure of a prince, whose name is made known by his pyramidal monument (Plate XLII), wearing his gold wig, crown, etc., is a rare example of a statue "dressed" for a festival.

6. Bas-reliefs, stelae, etc., viz.: the stelae of Rā-ḥetep (Plate V), Ȧntef (Plate VII), and Thethȧ (Plate VIII).

7. Statues and figures of the gods and goddesses, viz.: Osiris (Plates XIII and XVIII), Sekhmet (Plate XXIV), Ḥāpi, the Nile-god (Plate XLIII), Nut (Plate XLVI), Isis (Plate XLVIII), and Bes-Horus-Hathor (Plate LI).

8. Miscellaneous sculptures, viz.: column of Ȧmen-ḥetep III (Plate XXIII); the pair of red granite lions bearing the names of Ȧmen-ḥetep III and Tut-ānkh-Ȧmen (Plates XXV and XXVII); the inscribed and sculptured sarcophagus of Queen Ānkhnes-neferâbrā (Plates XLV and XLVI); the sarcophagus of King Nekht-Ḥeru-ḥebt (Plate XLIV); the pair of human-headed lions of Ptolemy IX (Plate LI); a limestone window from Denderah (Plate XLIX); a granite shrine set up at Philae by Ptolemy IX (Plate L); and the fine black basalt coffin of Sebek-sa (Plate LIV).

Prefixed to the series of plates will be found tolerably complete descriptions, with measurements, of all the monuments reproduced herein; for further information the reader is referred to *A Guide to the Egyptian Galleries* (*Sculpture*), London, 1909; and *A Guide to the Egyptian Collections in the British Museum*, London, 1909.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities,
British Museum.
*July 9th*, 1914.

# LIST OF PLATES

## PLATE I.

Red granite statue of Betchmes, , an axe-bearer in the royal body-guard, and a kinsman of the king. He wears a heavy wig, and holds in his left hand a long-handled battle axe. He is seated on a stool of state, which is similar in shape to the stools of chiefs in the Southern Sûdân at the present time. The work of the statue is very archaic in character, and its massive features and stature suggest that Betchmes was a foreigner, or at least of foreign extraction. Found in a tomb near the Pyramids of Gîzah. IIIrd or early IVth dynasty. Height 2 ft. 2 in. No. 3.

## PLATE II.

Painted limestone seated figures of Katep, , a royal kinsman, a royal libationer, and the director of one of the principal orders of priesthood at Memphis, and Ḥetep-ḥeres, , his wife, a royal kinswoman. His wig is carefully dressed, and he has a thin moustache, and his apparel consists of a deep collar and a short tunic. Ḥetep-ḥeres wears a long white garment which reaches from her neck to her ankles. On her breast are three lines forming an inverted triangle, and these probably represent a cord or chain on which she wore an amulet suspended. She wears bracelets and anklets. In the Vestibule are three bas-reliefs and stelae from the tomb of Katep (Nos. 15–17), and the inscriptions show that Katep was one of the priests attached to the funerary chapel of the Pyramid of Khufu, or Cheops, the builder of the Great Pyramid. From Gîzah. IVth dynasty. Height 1 ft. 7 in. No. 14.

## PLATE III.

Painted limestone portrait statue of Ānkheftka, , a royal kinsman. The deceased wears a well-dressed wig, a collar or necklace, and a tunic, from the knotted waistband of which projects the handle of a dagger. Very fine work. From Dahshur. IVth dynasty. Height 4 ft. 3 in. No. 33.

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund*, 1897.

## PLATE IV.

Massive sepulchral stele, in the form of the door of a tomb, of Teta, , a priest and official of high rank. Within the doorway stands a figure of the deceased, who wears a wig, a deep necklace or collar, and a short tunic, from the waistband of which projects the handle of a dagger. Originally there was an inscription traced in black ink on each side of the doorway, but only a few signs are now visible. Fine work. From Ṣaḳḳârah, the necropolis of Memphis. IVth or Vth dynasty. Height 4 ft. 3 in., width 2 ft. 3 in. No. 64.

## PLATE V.

Limestone bas-relief from the tomb of Rā-ḥetep, , a priestly official of high rank, and member of the Council of the Ten of the South. The deceased, who wears a well-dressed wig and a tunic which reaches almost to his ankles, and holds in his left hand an object emblematic of his office, is seated upon a chair of state, with a tablet of offerings, that rest upon a stand, before him. Above the altar are the words for "natron" (incense), eye paint, wine, and mulberries, and on the right is a list of funerary offerings, which Rā-ḥetep prays may be given to him by the thousand. This relief is one of the finest pieces of funerary sculpture in the British Museum, and the delicate cutting of the raised hieroglyphs is remarkable. From Mêdûm. IVth or Vth dynasty. Height 3 ft. 9 in., width 2 ft. 7 in. No. 40.

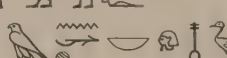
## PLATE VI.

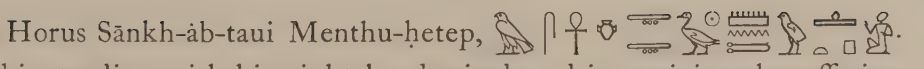
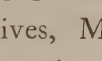
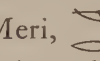
Painted limestone head of a statue of Neb-ḥep-Rā Mentu-ḥetep, king of Egypt, about 2600 B.C. The king is represented in the character of Osiris, and wears the White Crown, or Crown of the South, with an uraeus over the forehead. From the temple of Mentu-ḥetep at Dêr al-Baharî. XIth dynasty. Height 1 ft. 10 in. No. 104.

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund*, 1906.

## PLATE VII.

Limestone sepulchral stele of Àntef, , an official who flourished in the reigns of the following kings:

1. The Horus Uaḥ-ānkh Àntef-āa, .
2. The Horus Nekht-neb-tep-nefer Àntef,  .

3. The Horus Sānkh-āb-taui Menthu-ḥetep,  . The deceased is standing with his right hand raised, and is receiving the offering of incense which is being presented to him by his son, Mert-nebu(?). Behind him stand his three wives, Meri, , Autu,  , and Aru,  , and a daughter, or servant, bearing a bowl on her head. In the inscription the deceased enumerates his good deeds, and says that he has provided the shipwrecked man with a boat, and given water to the thirsty and food to the hungry, and describes the excellent service which he has rendered to his lords. Between the second and third wives is a short inscription mentioning the 14th year after the year of the revolt of the city of Thinis. From Ḳûrnah. XIth dynasty. Height 2 ft. 3 in., width 3 ft. 3 in. No. 99.

## PLATE VIII.

Limestone sepulchral stele of Thethȧ, , a man of very high rank, who filled several important administrative offices at Thebes in the reign of the "Horus, Uaḥ-ānkh, King of the South and North, Son of the Sun, Ȧntef," , about 2600 B.C. In the inscription on the upper part Thethȧ describes his devotion to his lord's service, and proclaims his ability and fidelity. Below, sculptured in relief, is a figure of Thethȧ, with funerary offerings laid in rows before him, and on the right are five lines of text in which he prays for funerary offerings and happiness of all kinds in the Other World. From Ḳûrnah. XIth dynasty. Height 5 ft., width 3 ft. 7 in. No. 100.

## PLATE IX.

Black granite seated statue of Menthu-āa, , son of the lady Mert, , a hereditary nobleman, councillor and priest. On the sides of his throne are cut in large well-formed hieroglyphs the names and titles of the deceased. From Memphis. XIth or XIIth dynasty, about 2500 B.C. Height 3 ft. 2 in. No. 127.

## PLATE X.

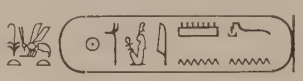
Red granite head of a colossal statue of Usertsen (or, Senusert) I, king of Egypt, about 2430 B.C. The king wears the White Crown, , symbolic of rule over the southern half of Egypt, and in the front of it, over his forehead, is the uraeus, which protected the king's life. From Memphis. XIIth dynasty. Height 2 ft. 6 in. No. 137.

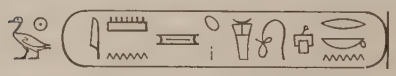
## PLATE XI.

Dark grey granite statue of Usertsen (or, Senusert) III, king of Egypt, about 2330 B.C., in the character of a young man (?). He wears the full wig with a plaited tail, which is characteristic of the period, a necklace with pendant, and a closely pleated tunic which projects over his knees ; from his girdle hangs a long lappet, ornamented with two uraei, symbolic of Upper and Lower Egypt. The handle of a dagger projects from the waistband of his tunic, or belt, in the centre of which is the king's prenomen, Khā-kau-rā, . On the plinth at the back of the statue are cut the name of the king as the successor of Horus, "Kheperu neter," and his Nebti name, *i.e.*, his name as Lord of the kingdoms of the South and North, "Mesut neter." This statue was found with two others (Nos. 159 and 160) in the south court of the temple of Neb-ḥep-Rā Mentu-ḥetep at Dêr al-Baharî. XIIth dynasty. No. 158.

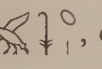
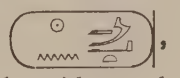
*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund.*

## PLATE XII.

Massive grey granite head of a colossal statue of a king seated upon a throne, on the sides and pedestal of which are cut the "Nesubat" and "Son of Rā" names of Osorkon II, the beloved of Ȧmen, the son of Bast, 

 , king of Egypt, about 866 B.C. It is now generally believed that this is a statue of Ȧmen-em-ḥāt III, king of Egypt, about 2300 B.C., and that Osorkon II caused the names and titles of this king to be erased from the front of the throne, and his own to be cut upon the sides of the throne and its pedestal. [Compare the features with those of the cast of a black granite statue of Ȧmen-em-ḥāt III (now preserved in the Hermitage at St. Petersburg), which is exhibited in the Northern Egyptian Gallery, Bay 2, No. 172. On each side of the legs are cut the king's names and titles, thus : , "Beautiful god, the "lord, creator of things (*i.e.*, the universe), Maāt-en-Rā, Son of the Sun, of his body, "Ȧmen-em-ḥāt." This cast was presented by Prof. Golénischeff, 1904.] From Bubastis. XIIth dynasty. Height 2 ft. 6 in. No. 774.

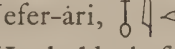
## PLATE XIII.

White limestone shrine, in the form of a funeral chest, surmounted by a figure of the hawk of Seker, an ancient Death-god of Memphis. Within a hollow in front, sculptured in relief, is a figure of the god Osiris, wearing the White Crown with plumes, and holding in his hands the sceptre and whip. This shrine was made to commemorate a "scribe of the offerings of all the gods," who was called Pasutensa,  , or Pasanesu, and who flourished in the reign of Ámen-em-ḥāt III, about 2300 B.C. The prenomen of this king,  , is cut on the outer face of the vaulted portion of the shrine. On the sides and back are cut scenes in which the deceased is represented making offerings to Ptaḥ-Tanen and Osiris Khenti Ámenti, and on the pedestal are cut prayers to Seker and to Osiris Khenti Ámenti. The monument is hollow, and it at one time probably held a figure of Osiris, or of the deceased in the character of Osiris. From Mêdûm. XIIth dynasty. Height 3 ft. No. 174.

## PLATE XIV.

Black basalt seated statue of Ámen-em-ḥāt, , a veritable kinsman of the king, who was superintendent of the private apartments of the king in the palace, and master of the robes. On the sides, front, and base of the seat are inscriptions which record the name and titles of the deceased, and contain prayers that sepulchral offerings may be made to the deceased at every great festival throughout the year. XIIth dynasty. About 2400 B.C. Height 1 ft. 8 in. No. 183.

## PLATE XV.

Rough-hewn granite statue of Nefer-ári,  , a priestly official of high rank, with shaven head and face. He holds before him a rectangular naos, or shrine, on the front of which is cut a prayer to Ánpu (or, Anubis), the Jackal-god who guided the dead over the roads of the Other World and provided them with a regular supply of funerary offerings. Below this are two roughly cut figures of the deceased facing each other; each holds the *kherp* sceptre, , symbolic of the high office of the deceased. From Zaḳâzîḳ (Bubastis). XIIth or XIIIth dynasty. Height 2 ft. 11 in. No. 289.

## PLATE XVI.

Red granite seated statue of Sekhem-uatch-taui-Rā, , king of Egypt, about 2000 B.C. On the back of his throne are cut in outline the figures of two winged lions, placed back to back; these probably represent the Akeru, or primitive Earth-gods, on whose backs the throne of the king is supposed to be firmly placed. Above the lions are the signs , or the mystical "fluid of life," of which the king received, through the performance of certain ceremonies, a daily supply from the Sun-god Rā. On the side of the throne are the king's titles, "Giver of life," or "He to whom life hath been given." From Bubastis. XIIIth dynasty (?). Height 7 ft. 6 in. No. 276.

## PLATE XVII.

Fine limestone painted portrait figure of the Royal Mother Tetà-khart, or Tetà Sheret, , queen of Aāhmes I, king of Egypt, about 1600 B.C. She wears the vulture headdress of Mut, or Isis, and a close-fitting white tunic, which is held in position on her shoulders by two straps, and reaches to her ankles. The body and wings of the vulture were painted, and traces of the colours, green and red, are still visible. In the inscriptions on the sides of her throne the queen prays to Àmen and Osiris for sepulchral offerings, and for "the breath of the North wind," and that she may be supplied daily with rations from the altar table of Rā, the Sun-god. From Thebes. XVIIIth dynasty. Height 1 ft. $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. No. 22558.

## PLATE XVIII.

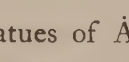
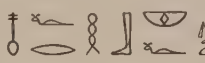
White limestone statue of Àmen-ḥetep I, , king of Egypt, about 1600 B.C., having the form and attributes of Osiris. The king wears the Crown of the South and the North united, , and above his forehead is the uraeus, protector of his life. Down the plinth at the back is cut a line of well-formed hieroglyphs, containing some of the royal names and titles. From Dêr al-Baharî. XVIIIth dynasty. Height 9 ft. 2 in. No. 346.

*Presented by the Egypt Exploration Fund*, 1905.

## PLATE XIX.

Head from a red granite colossal statue of an Egyptian king, wearing the Crowns of the South and the North, and the uraeus. It was found by Belzoni in 1817, at Karnak, near the ruins of a large granite temple built by Thothmes III, king of Egypt, about 1550 B.C., and for this reason has been regarded as the head of a statue of this king. Height of White Crown 4 ft. 3½ in., diameter of Red Crown 4 ft. 7 in., length of ear 1 ft. 3¼ in., length of nose 11½ in., width of face 2 ft. 7½ in. Total height 9 ft. 5 in. Weight 4 tons 1 cwt. For the left arm of the statue see No. 361, and for a portion of the left leg see No. 362. XVIIIth dynasty. No. 360.

## PLATE XX.

Painted limestone seated statues of Åthu,  , and Ḥentur, , his wife. Åthu was a funerary priest, a libationer of Åmen, a warden of the palace, and an overseer of the treasury. These statues were dedicated to the memory of his parents by their son Nefer-ḥeb-f,  , a second priest of Åmen-ḥetep II, king of Egypt, about 1500 B.C. . From Thebes. XVIIIth dynasty. Height 2 ft. 5 in. No. 375.

## PLATE XXI.

Hard sandstone head of a colossal statue of Åmen-ḥetep III, king of Egypt, about 1450 B.C., with the uraeus, symbol of divine protection and sovereignty, above his forehead. It was found by Mr. Henry Salt near the Colossi of Åmen-ḥetep III, and it no doubt belonged to one of the statues which this king set up in front of his funerary temple. From Western Thebes. XVIIIth dynasty. Height 3 ft. 10 in. No. 416.

## PLATE XXII.

Black granite colossal seated statue of a king, wearing the usual heavy wig which terminates behind in a kind of pig-tail. Round the neck is a deep necklace, and he wears a fluted tunic, which is held in position by a girdle with an oval fastening in front ; this girdle is decorated with a wave pattern

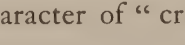
. Between his legs hangs the tail which was worn ceremonially by gods and kings from the earliest times. On the sides of the throne is cut the hieroglyph , which symbolises the union of the South and the North, *i.e.*, of Upper and Lower Egypt. The statue is uninscribed, but, as it was found in the Memnonium, which was built by Ȧmen-ḥetep III, it is, no doubt, a statue of this king. From Thebes. XVIIIth dynasty. Height 7 ft. 9 in.

No. 412.

## PLATE XXIII.

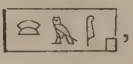
Grey granite column in four sections, from a small temple built at Memphis or Heliopolis by Ȧmen-ḥetep III, whose prenomen is cut on the north and south sides of the abacus thus: , *i.e.*, "Neb-maāt-Rā, beloved of Horus, the President-god in the temples." The column was repaired by Mer-en-Ptaḥ, , or Menephthah, the successor of Rameses II. Set-nekht, king of Egypt, about 1100 B.C., appears to have carried out some repairs in the building in which the column stood, for he cut his cartouches on the abacus and other places. Found in an eighteenth century house in Cairo. Height 13 ft. 11 in. No. 419.

## PLATE XXIV.

Black granite seated statue of the Fire-goddess Sekhet, or Sekhmet, with the solar disk on her head, and the symbol of "life," ☥, in her left hand. On each side of the throne is the design , symbolizing the union of Upper and Lower Egypt, and on the front of it is cut an inscription which contains the names and titles of Ȧmen-ḥetep III, and states that the statue was dedicated by the king to the goddess in her character of "crusher of hearts,"  . From Karnak. XVIIIth dynasty, about 1450 B.C. Height 7 ft. 9½ in.

No. 410.

## PLATE XXV.

Red granite lion, on the pedestal of which is cut a text stating that the monument was made by Ȧmen-ḥetep III, king of Egypt, about 1450 B.C. It was placed by him in the temple of Khā-em-maāt,  , which he built in

honour of himself as the god of the Sûdân, at a place between the Second and Third Cataracts, to which the modern Nubians have given the name of Sûlb, about 1,100 miles up the Nile. It was found about 250 miles farther to the south, among the ruins of a temple at Gebel Barkal, near the foot of the Fourth Cataract, whither it must have been taken by King Tut-ānkh-Ȧmen, king of Egypt, about 1400 B.C., or by King Ȧmen-asru, whose cartouches are cut on the neck, , "King of the South and North, Nefer-ānkh-áb-Rā, Son of the Sun, Ȧmen-asru." XVIIIth dynasty. Length 6 ft. 7 in., height 3 ft. 4 in. No. 430.

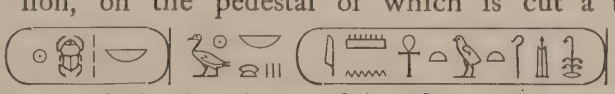
*Presented by the Lord Prudhoe*, 1835.

## PLATE XXVI.

Slice of calcareous stone on which is cut a portrait head, in profile, of Ȧmen-ḥetep IV, or Khu-en-Ȧten, or Ȧakh-en-Ȧten, king of Egypt, about 1400 B.C. This head was intended to serve as a model for the sculptors and draughtsmen who were employed by the king in building his new capital called Khut-Ȧten, on the site which is to-day known as Tell al-Amarnah. This king, who is commonly known as the "heretic king," attempted to suppress the worship of Ȧmen, the "king of the gods," and to establish a peculiar form of the monotheistic religion and worship of Ȧten, the god of the solar disk. From Tell al-Amarnah. About 1400 B.C. Height 6½ in., width 5 in.

No. 52943.

## PLATE XXVII.

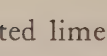
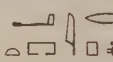
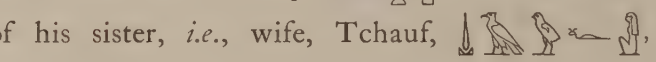
Red granite lion, on the pedestal of which is cut a text stating that Tut-ānkh-Ȧmen,  , king of Egypt, about 1400 B.C., restored the buildings of his father Ȧmen-ḥetep III. It is probable that this lion formed a part of the restorations carried out by Tut-ānkh-Ȧmen, and that the lion made by his father (see Plate XXV) was his model. On the left shoulder are cut the cartouches of Ȧmen-Ȧsru, a Nubian king, who reigned about one thousand years later. XVIIIth dynasty. Length 7 ft., height 3 ft. 8 in. No. 431.

*Presented by the Lord Prudhoe*, 1835.

## PLATE XXVIII.

Black granite seated figure of Qen-nefer, , the son of Teḥuti-ḥai and Teḥuti-sat, a prince, keeper of the royal seal, superintendent of the palace, throne attendant, steward of the private apartments of the king in the palace, and master of the ceremonies. The inscription contains a prayer to Osiris for sepulchral offerings, and enumerates the various high offices which were held by the deceased. Found behind the statue of Ȧmen-ḥetep III, which is commonly called the "Vocal Memnon." XVIIIth dynasty. About 1450 B.C. Height 2 ft. 9 in. No. 556.

## PLATE XXIX.

Painted limestone sepulchral stele of Sebek-ḥetep,  , a scribe of the wine cellar,  , and of his sister, *i.e.*, wife, Tchauf,  , a priestess of Hathor. On it are the following scenes:—1. The deceased and his wife adoring Osiris. 2. The deceased and his wife adoring Anpu. 3. The family of the deceased presenting offerings to their father and mother. 4. A little daughter called Nefert-ȧri, clasping her mother's arm. 5. Members of the family presenting offerings to Sheremes. The text contains a prayer for funerary offerings. From Thebes. XVIIIth dynasty. Height 1 ft. 11 in., width 1 ft. 7 in. No. 513.

## PLATE XXX.

Upper portion of a colossal granite statue of Rameses II, king of Egypt, about 1300 B.C., which was one of a pair that were placed in front of a doorway of the Ramesseum in Western Thebes. Down the back are cut in fine bold hieroglyphs the name of the king as the successor of the god Horus, and several of the king's titles, and a portion of a dedication of monuments to Ȧmen-Rā. When this monument arrived in England in 1817 there were traces of red colour upon it, and it is probable that the whole statue was originally painted red. From Kûrnah. XIXth dynasty. Height 8 ft. 9 in., width across shoulders 6 ft. 8 in., weight $7\frac{1}{4}$ tons. No. 576.

*Presented by Henry Salt, Esq., ana L. Burckhardt, Esq.*, 1817.

## PLATE XXXI.

Upper portion of a statue of Rameses II, king of Egypt, about 1300 B.C., wearing a heavy wig with an uraeus in front, on which rests the double crown of the South and the North. In his hands, which are crossed over his chest, he holds the sceptre and flail. The inscription says that Rameses was the son of the god Khnemu, and that the goddesses Ānqet and Satet were his mother and nurse respectively. Found in the Island of Elephantine. XIXth dynasty. Height 5 ft. No. 582.

*Presented by W. R. Hamilton, Esq.*, 1838.

## PLATE XXXII.

Limestone statue of Rameses II, king of Egypt, about 1300 B.C., kneeling and holding before him a tablet for offerings, on which are sculptured figures of bread-cakes, etc. On the libation vase are cut some of the names and titles of the king, . These are repeated on the shoulders and on the plinth of the statue. From Abydos. XIXth dynasty. Restored from the waist downwards. Height 4 ft. 3 in. No. 584.

## PLATE XXXIII.

Quartzite-porphyry head from a statue of Rameses II, king of Egypt, about 1300 B.C., as a young man. Notwithstanding the extreme hardness of the stone, the features are cut with a delicacy and finish that make this object one of the finest examples of portraiture in stone of the period. From Thebes. XIXth dynasty. Height 9 in. No. 30448.

## PLATE XXXIV.

Upper portion of a colossal statue of a queen, wearing the headdress characteristic of the goddess Hathor, with an uraeus over the forehead. The lady represented is one of the queens of Rameses II. Found by Belzoni in 1817. XIXth dynasty. About 1300 B.C. Height 3 ft. 8½ in. No 601.

## PLATE XXXV.

Upper portion of a colossal limestone statue of a queen, wearing a heavy wig, surmounted by a crown, with an uraeus over the forehead. The lady represented is one of the queens of Rameses II. Found by Belzoni in 1817. XIXth dynasty. About 1300 B.C. Height 4 ft. 7 in. No. 602.

## PLATE XXXVI.

Flint agglomerate statue of Khā-em-Uast, , the eldest son of Rameses II, king of Egypt, about 1300 B.C., by Ast-Nefert. Khā-em-Uast was a priest of Ptaḥ, and acted as viceroy for about twenty-five years; he was a man of great learning, and was held in high repute as a magician. On the standard in his right hand is cut the prenomen of Rameses II, and on the left is the nomen of this king. From Asyût. XIXth dynasty. Height 4 ft. 8 in.

No. 615.

*Presented by Samuel Sharp, Esq.*, 1866.

## PLATE XXXVII.

Limestone kneeling statue of Pa-neḥsi, , a royal scribe, who was director of the treasury, a fan-bearer to the king, overseer of the storehouse of gold from the Sûdân, and controller of the gifts and tribute from the Sûdân. He flourished in the reign of Rameses II, whose names are cut upon his right shoulder. Before him he holds a naos, or shrine, sculptured with figures of the triad Osiris, Isis, and Horus. From Thebes. XIXth dynasty. Height 3 ft. 7½ in. No. 603.

## PLATE XXXVIII.

Fine limestone figures of a priest, or high state official, and of his wife, seated upon a chair of state, the legs of which are in the form of those of a lion. The priest wears a wig, a sort of cape, a linen tunic with pleats, and sandals; his wife wears a wig, and is arrayed in a garment of fine linen, which is fastened over her breast and extends to her ankles. She is barefooted. The object held by the priest in his right hand has not yet been identified satisfactorily. From Thebes. XVIIIth or XIXth dynasty. Height 4 ft. 4 in. No. 565.

## PLATE XXXIX.

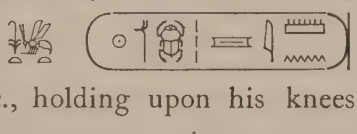
Painted limestone seated statues of Māḥu, , a director of the building operations of Åmen-Rā at Thebes, and of Ṭuat, , a priestess of Hathor and Åmen-Rā. The texts contain prayers to Åmen and Mut, Ptaḥ-Seker-Åsar, Anpu and Up-uat, and Hathor, Rā-Harmakhis and Tem, for sepulchral offerings. From Thebes. XIXth dynasty. About 1300 B.C. Height 2 ft. No. 637.

## PLATE XL.

Rectangular painted limestone sepulchral monument, with pyramidal roof and palm-leaf cornice, of Ani, , a gardener of the estate of the god Åmen-Rā. Within a rectangular niche in each of the four sides, sculptured in relief, is the upper portion of a figure of the deceased holding an inscribed stele before him. The texts on the stelae are hymns to Rā, and those on the borders are prayers to Osiris for funerary offerings. XIXth dynasty. Height 1 ft. 8 in.

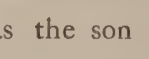
No. 561.

## PLATE XLI.

Quartzite sandstone seated figure of User-kheperu-Rā, beloved of Åmen, the Son of the Sun, Seti (II), Mer-en-Ptaḥ  , king of Egypt, about 1250 B.C., holding upon his knees a small naos, or shrine, surmounted by the head of the Ram of Åmen. The king wears a wig, with the uraeus over the forehead, a short tunic with a decorated waistbelt, and sandals. On the sides of the throne is cut the symbol of the union of Upper and Lower Egypt. From Karnak. XIXth dynasty. Height 5 ft. 4½ in. No. 616.

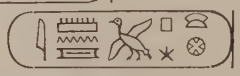
## PLATE XLII.

Hard green stone portrait figure of Utcha-Ḥeru, or Utcha-Ḥeru-å, a priest of the god Ḥeru-p-khart, or Harpokrates. It was found in a tomb placed, as now, in front of the stone pyramid, on which are sculptured figures of the deceased worshipping Rā, Temu, Osiris and his four grandsons, etc., but the tomb bore marks of pillage in ancient days. The gold headdress, inlaid with

lapis lazuli, and the mask are undoubtedly of the same age as the figure; but the crown, with its plumes, horns, and disk, resembling the *Atef*-crown of Osiris, and the chain are of the Graeco-Roman Period. They were probably made to replace a crown and a chain that had been stolen by the thieves. The little figure of the goddess of Truth, Maāt , was probably copied in the Ptolemaïc Period from an original of the XIXth dynasty. The figure has no inscription on it, but from the pyramid we learn that the deceased was called Utcha-Ḥeru-a, , and that he was the son of the lady Takhith,  . From Zaḳâzîk (Tell Bastah). XXth or XXIst dynasty. Height of figure 1 ft. 4½ in., height of pyramid 1 ft. 11 in. No. 1187.

*Purchased with the aid of a donation from the Lady Wantage*, 1909.

## PLATE XLIII.

Quartzite sandstone statue of Ḥep, or Ḥāpi, the Nile-god, who is supposed to be standing in a meadow filled with luxuriant vegetation. He holds on his outstretched hands an altar, or tablet for offerings, from which hang bundles of grain, green herbs, flowers, water-fowl, etc. The statue was dedicated to Åmen-Rā, the king of the gods at Thebes, by Shasha[n]q (Shishak), beloved of Åmen-Rā, , the son of Osorkon and Maāt-ka-Rā, a daughter of Pasebkhānut,  , high priest of Åmen-Rā. On the side of the plinth is cut a figure of Shashanq, with his hands raised in adoration. From Karnak. XXIInd dynasty. Height 7 ft. 3 in. No. 766.

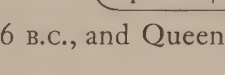
## PLATE XLIV.

Massive sarcophagus of Nekht-Ḥeru-ḥebt (the Nektanebês of Greek writers, king of Egypt, about 378 B.C.). The outside is covered with series of texts and vignettes from the Ist, IInd, IIIrd, VIth, VIIIth, and IXth Sections of the Book "Am-Ṭuat." This work describes the passage of the Night Sun through the Twelve Sections of the Ṭuat, and was intended to serve as a guide to the souls of the dead who were passing from this world to the next. Below these Sections are extracts from the "Book of Praises" of the Seventy-five Forms of the Sun-god Rā, with figures of thirty-seven of these

Forms. This sarcophagus was used as a bath by the inmates of a religious order living in a building dedicated to St. Athanasius, and the holes were made for the purpose of emptying it. From Alexandria. XXXth dynasty. Length 10 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., breadth 5 ft. $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., height 3 ft. $10\frac{3}{4}$ in., weight 6 tons 17 cwt.

No. 923.

## PLATE XLV.

Portrait figure of Ānkhnes-neferābrā, , daughter of Psammetichus II, king of Egypt, about 596 B.C., and Queen Takhauath,  , and wife of Amasis II. The queen wears the vulture headdress of Mut or Isis, with an uraeus over her forehead, and is arrayed in a long semi-transparent garment which reaches to her ankles ; on her feet are sandals with high latchets. Her Crown is surmounted by a pair of plumes, symbolic of her rank as high priestess of Åmen, and by a pair of horns, the attributes of Hathor or Isis, with a lunar disk between them. In her hand she holds a sceptre and whip , indicating that she possesses the attributes of Osiris. She was the adopted daughter of Queen Netåqert , and so became high priestess of Åmen. From the outside of the cover of her sarcophagus, which was found at the bottom of a pit one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, behind the Ramesseum at Thebes. XXVIth dynasty. Length of sarcophagus 8 ft. 6 in., breadth 3 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., height when closed 3 ft. 8 in., weight about $5\frac{3}{4}$ tons. No. 811.

## PLATE XLVI.

Scene from the inside of the cover of the sarcophagus of Queen Ankhnes-neferābrā, representing the sky-goddess Nut, who is in the form of a woman, and was supposed to extend herself over the mummy of the queen in the sarcophagus, and to protect it. The two upper disks represent the sun, which was believed to enter her mouth at sunset, and to be born from her body at daybreak. The disk between her legs represents the moon. No. 811.

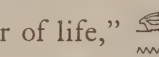
## PLATE XLVII.

Black basalt kneeling figure of Uaḥ-åb-Rā, , a hereditary nobleman, who was governor of the Eastern and Western desert lands, Commander-in-chief of the Army, and Director of the temples and priesthood of the god Ḥeru-ur, the

Aroëris of the Greeks, throughout Egypt. He holds on his knees a naos, or shrine, with a figure of Osiris sculptured in relief on the front of it. Found near Lake Mareotis, about 50 miles from Rosetta, in 1785. XXVIth dynasty. About 575 B.C. Height 5 ft. 11 in. No. 818.

## PLATE XLVIII.

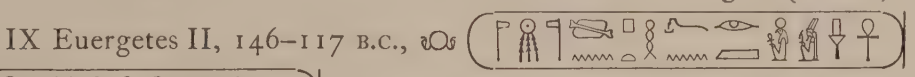
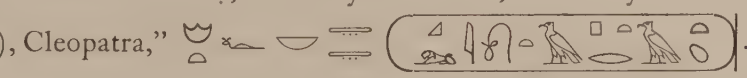
Greenish-grey schist statue of "Isis, the Great Lady, the mother of the god "(Osiris), the lady of heaven, the queen of all the gods, who maketh a bed for "her brother Osiris, and casteth his enemies to the ground":

The goddess wears a crown surmounted by a pair of cow's horns, with the lunar disk resting between them. On her forehead is the uraeus of kingship, and between her winged arms, which are stretched out before her, she holds a figure of "her brother Osiris." The god Osiris, who is here styled "Un-Nefer, the "Lord, giver of life,"  , is in mummy form, and he wears the White Crown, with a plume at each side, and an uraeus in front over the forehead. In his hands he holds the sceptre, , and the whip, , symbols of sovereignty and dominion respectively. This statue was dedicated to Isis by Shashanq, , a hereditary nobleman, who held many high offices at Thebes, and was the chancellor and the keeper of the seal of the high priestess, , of Amen-Rā, the king of the gods. Ptolemaïc Period. From the temple of Osiris at Karnak. Height 2 ft. 8 in. No. 964.

## PLATE XLIX.

Limestone window from the clerestory of a temple, with mullions in the form of pillars with Hathor-headed capitals, representing the Seven Hathors, who were worshipped at Denderah. Above them are sculptured two winged disks, symbolic of the great Sun-god Horus of Behuṭet (Horus of Edfû). On the right, resting upon a lotus column is the Uraeus-goddess Uatchet, wearing the Crown of the North, and on the left, resting on a papyrus column, is the Uraeus-goddess Nekhebet, wearing the Crown of the South. From Denderah. Ptolemaïc Period. Height 2 ft. 1 in., width 2 ft. 3 in. No. 972.

## PLATE L.

Grey granite monolithic shrine, with a large rectangular cavity hewn out of the upper portion, wherein was kept originally either a statue of a god, or goddess, or some object of worship, or perhaps even a living hawk, the incarnation of Horus, the Sun-god. Above this cavity are sculptured, in relief, a row of uraei, wearing disks on their heads, and three winged disks with uraei, which are the symbols of "Beḥuṭet, lord of heaven, the great god," *i.e.*, the all-conquering Sun-god. Below the cavity are two more winged disks, and below these are two figures of the king supporting the sky, , on their upraised hands. The inscriptions prove that the shrine was dedicated to "Isis the mother of the god (Horus)" by Ptolemy IX Euergetes II, 146–117 B.C.,  , who is called "the heir of Ptah, the "chosen of Rā, the doer of righteousness, the living Power of Àmen, the ever-"living, the beloved of Ptaḥ," and by "his wife, the Lady of the Two Lands "(*i.e.*, Egypt), Cleopatra,"  . On each side of the lower portion of the cavity are flat projections, with sockets, into which the bolts of the doors of the shrine worked. This shrine was overthrown by the Christians who lived on the Island of Philae, and a Christian altar built upon one side of it. It was presented to the British Museum in 1886 by the Egyptian Government. Height 8 ft. 3 in., weight about $3\frac{3}{5}$ tons. No. 962.

## PLATE LI.

Group from the front of a small temple built by Ptolemy IX, between 146 and 117 B.C. The central figure is a lion-headed god, and on the border of his tunic in front are figures of Bes, Horus, and Hathor. On his left is a statue of Ptolemy IX, and on his right a statue of Cleopatra, the queen of Ptolemy IX. On each side of the group sits a woman-headed lioness. From Upper Egypt. Ptolemaïc Period. Height of each of the three figures about 3 ft. 10 in.; height of the lions 3 ft. 1 in. and 3 ft. 2 in. No. 1178.

## PLATE LII.

Black basalt head and shoulders of a portrait statue of a king wearing a wig, with heavy lappets falling in front, and a bandlet round the forehead, with the uraeus above it. The type of features is not pure Egyptian. This

monument was found under the ruins of a small building of Ptolemy XIII, which had been built in connection with a well sunk near the old frontier in the Western Delta. The mouth of the well was protected by a low, strong, circular wall, on which were cut inscriptions containing the cartouches of Ptolemy IX Euergetes II, and of Ptolemy XIII, who is commonly known as "Auletes," the "flute-player." The former began to reign as sole monarch 146 B.C., and reigned about twenty-eight years, and the latter began to reign 80 B.C., and died in 51 B.C. The features and general appearance of this head suggest that it is a portrait of Ptolemy XIII, by whom the small building near the well was made. Ptolemaïc Period. Height 2 ft. 2 in. No. 1188.

## PLATE LIII.

Upper portion of an arragonite seated statue of a king, or prince, of Egypt, perhaps of one of the Ptolemies. About 200 B.C. Height 1 ft. 11 in.

No. 947.

*Presented by Her Majesty Queen Victoria*, 1854.

## PLATE LIV.

Black basalt coffin of Sebek-sa, , or Sa-Sebek, a priest of Ptaḥ, governor of the city of Saïs, and director of all the temples of the goddess Neith. The text contains a prayer to Ptaḥ-Seker-Asar of Busiris, and to Osiris of Abydos, for "glory in heaven before Rā, power on earth before Keb, and acquittal in "Khert-Neter (the Other World) before Osiris," and for sepulchral offerings. From Saïs. Ptolemaïc Period. Length 7 ft. 6 in. No. 881.

PLATE I.

STATUE OF BETCHMES. IIIrd OR EARLY IVth DYNASTY.

BETCHMES, A ROYAL KINSMAN. III RD OR IV TH DYNASTY.
(No 3)

PLATE II.

SEATED FIGURES OF KATEP, AND ḤETEP-ḤERES, HIS WIFE.
IVth DYNASTY.

KATEP, A PRIEST, AND HETEPHERES HIS WIFE. IVth DYNASTY.

(N° 14)

PLATE III.

PORTRAIT STATUE OF ĀNKHEFTKA, A ROYAL KINSMAN.
IVth DYNASTY.

PORTRAIT STATUE OF ANKHEFTKA. IV^TH DYNASTY.
(No 33)

## PLATE IV.

SEPULCHRAL STELE OF TETÀ, A PRIEST AND OFFICIAL.
IVth OR Vth DYNASTY.

TETA, A PRIEST. VTH DYNASTY.
(Nº 64)

PLATE V.

BAS-RELIEF FROM THE TOMB OF RÂ-HETEP.
IVth OR Vth DYNASTY.

RÂHETEP, A PRIEST. IVTH OR VTH DYNASTY.
(No 40)

PLATE VI.

HEAD OF A STATUE OF NEB-ḤEP-RĀ MENTU-ḤETEP, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 2600 B.C. XIth DYNASTY.

NEBHEPRĀ MENTUHETEP. XI TH DYNASTY.
(No 104)

PLATE VII.

SEPULCHRAL STELE OF ÀNTEF, AN OFFICIAL. XIth DYNASTY.

ANTEF, A HIGH OFFICIAL, AND HIS THREE WIVES MERIT, AUTU AND ARU. XIth DYNASTY.

(No 99)

PLATE VIII.

SEPULCHRAL STELE OF THETHÀ. XIth DYNASTY.

STELE OF THETHA. XITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 100)

PLATE IX.

SEATED STATUE OF MENTHU-ĀA, A COUNCILLOR AND PRIEST.
XIth OR XIIth DYNASTY.

MENTHUĀA, A PRIEST. XITH DYNASTY.
(Nº 127)

PLATE X.

HEAD OF A COLOSSAL STATUE OF USERTSEN (OR, SENUSERT) I, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 2430 B.C. XIIth DYNASTY.

USERTSEN I. XIITH DYNASTY.
(No 137)

PLATE XI.

GREY GRANITE STATUE OF USERTSEN (OR, SENUSERT) III,
KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 2330 B.C. XIIth DYNASTY.

USERTSEN III. KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT B.C. 2300. XIITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 158)

PLATE XII.

GREY GRANITE HEAD OF A COLOSSAL STATUE OF ÀMEN-EM-ḤĀT III., KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 2300 B.C. XIIth DYNASTY.

AMENEMHĀT III. XIIᵀᴴ DYNASTY.

(No 774)

## PLATE XIII.

## SHRINE OF PASUTENSA, OR PASANESU. XIIth DYNASTY.

SHRINE OF OSIRIS. XIITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 174)

PLATE XIV.

SEATED STATUE OF ÂMEN-EM-HĀT, A MASTER OF THE ROBES.
XIIth DYNASTY.

AMENEMHĀT, MASTER OF THE ROBES. XIITH DYNASTY.

(No 183)

PLATE XV.

STATUE OF NEFER-ÀRI, AN OFFICIAL OF HIGH RANK.
XIIth OR XIIIth DYNASTY.

NEFERARI, A PRIEST, HOLDING A SHRINE. XII TH OR XIII TH DYNASTY.
(No 289)

PLATE XVI.

SEATED STATUE OF SEKHEM-UATCH-TAUI-RĀ, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 2000 B.C. XIIIth DYNASTY (?).

SEKHEM-UATCH-TAUI-RĀ, KING OF EGYPT. XIII TH DYNASTY.

(Nº 276)

PLATE XVII.

PORTRAIT FIGURE OF THE ROYAL MOTHER TETÁ-KHART, OR TETÁ SHERET, QUEEN OF AĀHMES I, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1600 B.C. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

QUEEN TETA-KHART. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 22558)

PLATE XVIII.

LIMESTONE STATUE OF ÀMEN-ḤETEP I, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1600 B.C., HAVING THE FORM AND ATTRIBUTES OF OSIRIS. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

AMENHETEP I. IN THE CHARACTER OF OSIRIS. XVIIITH DYNASTY

(Nº 346)

PLATE XIX.

HEAD FROM A COLOSSAL STATUE OF THOTHMES III, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1550 B.C. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

THOTHMES III. KING OF EGYPT. B.C. 1550.

(No. 360)

PLATE XX.

SEATED STATUES OF ȦTHU AND ḤENTUR, HIS WIFE.
XVIIIth DYNASTY.

ATHU, A PRIEST, HENTUR HIS WIFE, AND NEFERHEBEF HIS SON. XVIIIth DYNASTY.
(No 375)

## PLATE XXI.

HEAD OF A COLOSSAL STATUE OF ÀMEN-ḤETEP III, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1450 B.C. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

AMEN-HETEP III. KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT B.C. 1450.
(Nº 416)

PLATE XXII.

BLACK GRANITE COLOSSAL SEATED STATUE OF ÁMEN-ḤETEP III, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1450 B.C. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

AMENHETEP III. XVIIITH DYNASTY.
(Nº 412)

## PLATE XXIII.

## GREY GRANITE COLUMN FROM A TEMPLE OF ÂMEN-ḤETEP III.

COLUMN OF AMEN-HETEP III. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 419)

## PLATE XXIV.

SEATED STATUE OF THE FIRE-GODDESS SEKHET, OR SEKHMET.
XVIIIth DYNASTY.

STATUE OF THE GODDESS SEKHMET. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(No 410)

PLATE XXV.

RED GRANITE LION, MADE BY ÀMEN-ḤETEP III, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1450 B.C. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

LION MADE BY AMEN-HETEP III. XVIIITH DYNASTY.
(No 430)

PLATE XXVI.

PORTRAIT HEAD, IN PROFILE, OF ÀMEN-ḤETEP IV, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1400 B.C.

PORTRAIT MODEL OF AMEN-HETEP IV. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(No 52,943.)

PLATE XXVII.

RED GRANITE LION, MADE BY TUT-ĀNKH-ȦMEN, KING OF EGYPT,
ABOUT 1400 B.C. XVIIIth DYNASTY.

LION MADE BY TUTĀNKHAMEN. XVIII^TH DYNASTY.

(Nº 431)

PLATE XXVIII.

SEATED FIGURE OF QEN-NEFER, KEEPER OF THE ROYAL SEAL.
XVIIIth DYNASTY.

QENNEFER, STEWARD OF THE PALACE. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(No 556)

PLATE XXIX.

STELE OF SEBEK-ḤETEP, A SCRIBE OF THE WINE CELLAR.
XVIIIth DYNASTY.

STELE OF SEBEK-HETEP, SCRIBE OF THE WINE-CELLAR. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 513)

PLATE XXX.

PORTION OF A COLOSSAL GRANITE STATUE OF RAMESES II, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1300 B.C. XIXth DYNASTY.

RAMESES II. XIXTH DYNASTY.
(No 576)

PLATE XXXI.

PORTION OF A STATUE OF RAMESES II, KING OF EGYPT,
ABOUT 1300 B.C. XIXth DYNASTY.

BRITISH MUSEUM

RAMESES II. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(Nº 582)

PLATE XXXII.

STATUE OF RAMESES II, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1300 B.C.
XIXth DYNASTY.

RAMESES II. HOLDING A TABLE OF OFFERINGS. XIXTH DYNASTY.
(No 584)

PLATE XXXIII.

HEAD FROM A STATUE OF RAMESES II, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1300 B.C. XIXth DYNASTY.

RAMESES II. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(No 30.448)

## PLATE XXXIV.

PORTION OF A COLOSSAL STATUE OF A QUEEN OF RAMESES II.
XIXth DYNASTY.

A QUEEN OF RAMESES II. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(No 601)

PLATE XXXV.

PORTION OF A COLOSSAL LIMESTONE STATUE OF A QUEEN OF RAMESES II. XIXth DYNASTY.

A QUEEN OF RAMESES II. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(No 602)

PLATE XXXVI.

STATUE OF KHĀ-EM-UAST, THE ELDEST SON OF RAMESES II, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1300 B.C. XIXth DYNASTY.

KHĀEMUAS, ELDEST SON OF RAMESES II. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(No 615)

## PLATE XXXVII.

STATUE OF PA-NEḤSI, CONTROLLER OF THE TRIBUTE FROM THE SÛDÂN. XIXth DYNASTY.

PANEHSI, AGENT FOR THE SÛDÂN. ~~XIX~~TH DYNASTY.
(No 603)

## PLATE XXXVIII.

PORTRAIT FIGURES OF A PRIEST AND OF HIS WIFE.
XVIIIth OR XIXth DYNASTY.

AN OFFICIAL AND HIS WIFE. XVIII^TH DYNASTY.

(No 565)

PLATE XXXIX.

SEATED STATUES OF MĀḤU, AND OF ṬUAT, HIS WIFE.
XIXth DYNASTY.

MĀHU, DIRECTOR OF WORKS, AND HIS WIFE TUAT. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(Nº 637)

## PLATE XL.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT OF ÀNI, A GARDENER OF ÀMEN-RA.
XIXth DYNASTY.

SEPULCHRAL MONUMENT OF ANI, A GARDENER OF AMEN. XVIIITH DYNASTY.

(No 561)

PLATE XLI.

SEATED FIGURE OF SETI (II), MER-EN-PTAH, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 1250 B.C. XIXth DYNASTY.

SETI II. MERENPTAH. XIXTH DYNASTY.

(No 616)

PLATE XLII.

PORTRAIT FIGURE OF UTCHA-ḤERU, A PRIEST OF HARPOKRATES.
XXth OR XXIst DYNASTY.

UTCHATHERUA, WEARING GOLD MASK, CROWN, AND CHAIN. XXTH DYNASTY.
(No 1187)

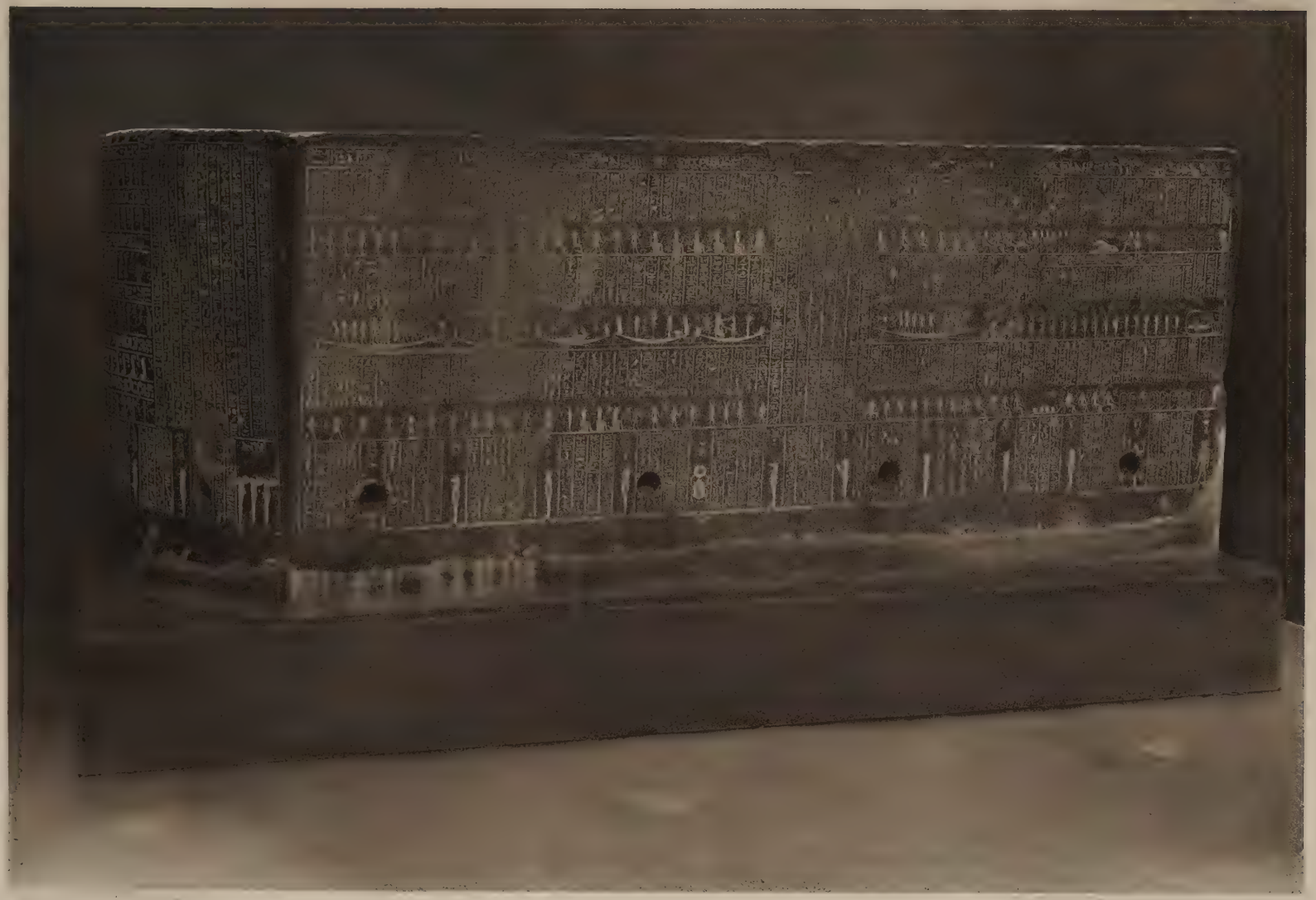
PLATE XLIII.

STATUE OF THE NILE-GOD. DEDICATED TO ÀMEN-RĀ BY PRINCE SHASHA[N]Q. XXIInd DYNASTY.

HĀPI, THE NILE GOD. XXIInd DYNASTY.
(No. 766)

PLATE XLIV.

SARCOPHAGUS OF NEKHT-ḤERU-ḤEBIT, KING OF EGYPT,
ABOUT 378 B.C. XXXth DYNASTY.



SARCOPHAGUS OF NEKHTHERUHEB, KING OF EGYPT B.C. 378. XXX TH DYNASTY.
(Nº 923)

## PLATE XLV.

PORTRAIT FIGURE OF ĀNKHNES-NEFERÅBRĀ, DAUGHTER OF PSAMMETICHUS II, KING OF EGYPT, ABOUT 596 B.C., AND QUEEN TAKHAUATH, AND WIFE OF AMASIS II. XXVIth DYNASTY.

ĀNKHNES-NEFERABRĀ, QUEEN OF AMASIS II. XXVITH DYNASTY.

(Nº 811)

## PLATE XLVI.

SCENE FROM THE SARCOPHAGUS OF QUEEN ĀNKHNES-NEFERÀBRĀ, REPRESENTING THE SKY-GODDESS NUT.

THE SKY-GODDESS NUT. XXVI TH DYNASTY.

(Nº 811)

## PLATE XLVII.

KNEELING FIGURE OF UAḤ-ÀB-RĀ, DIRECTOR OF THE TEMPLES OF ḤERU-UR. XXVIth DYNASTY.

UAHABRĀ, GOVERNOR OF THE WESTERN DELTA. XXVITH DYNASTY.
(No 818)

## PLATE XLVIII.

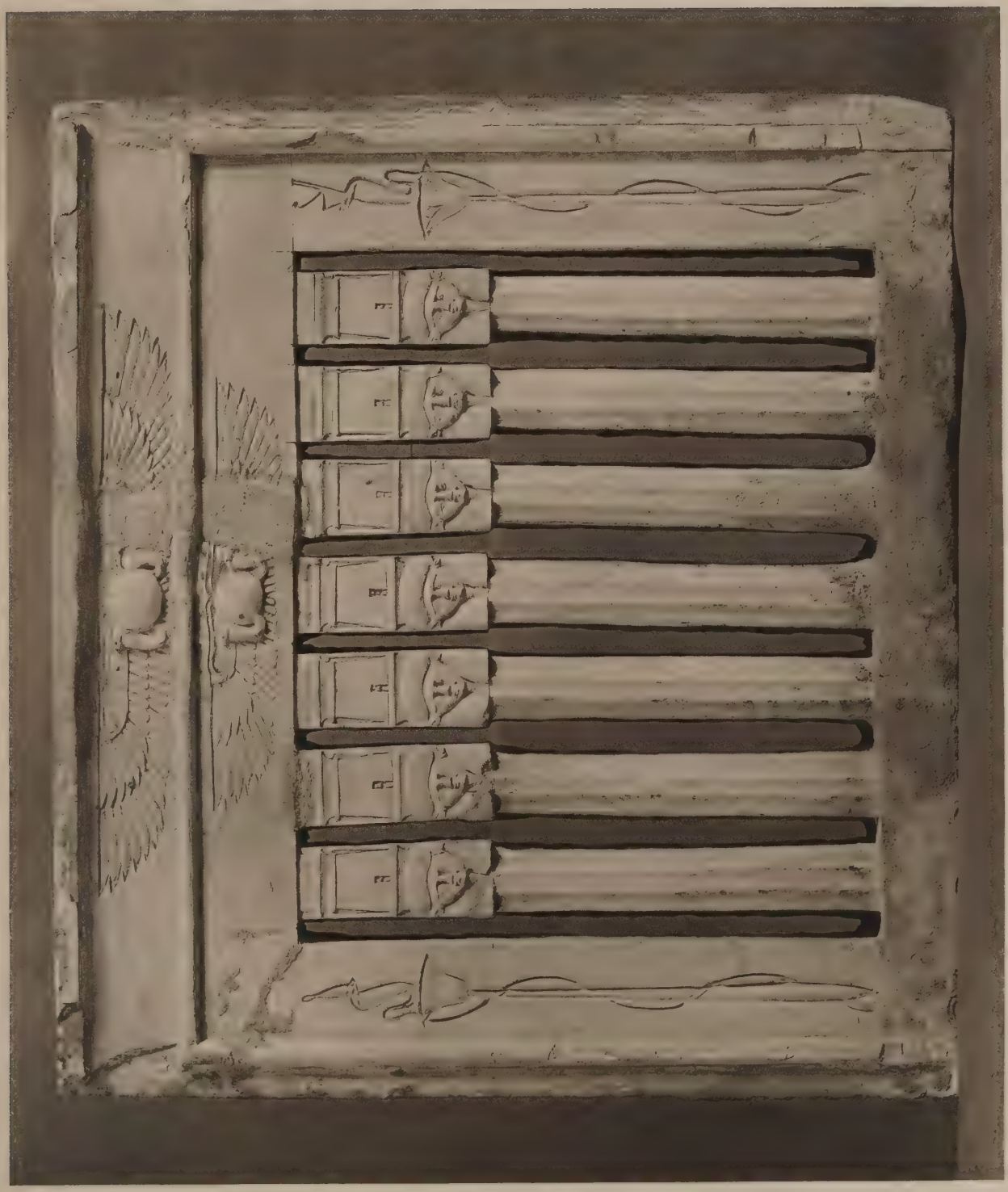
STATUE OF ISIS HOLDING A FIGURE OF OSIRIS.
PTOLEMAÏC PERIOD.

ISIS AND OSIRIS. PTOLEMAÏC PERIOD.

(Nº 964)

PLATE XLIX.

WINDOW FROM TEMPLE OF DENDERAH. PTOLEMAÏC PERIOD.



WINDOW FROM THE TEMPLE OF DENDERAH.
(Nº 972)

PLATE L.

MONOLITHIC SHRINE, DEDICATED TO ISIS BY PTOLEMY IX EUERGETES II, 146-117 B.C., AND HIS WIFE, CLEOPATRA.

SHRINE OF HORUS, THE HAWK-GOD.
(Nº 962)

## PLATE LI.

GROUP FROM THE FRONT OF A SMALL TEMPLE BUILT BY PTOLEMY IX, BETWEEN 146 AND 117 B.C.

PTOLEMY IX (?) AND HIS QUEEN, THE GOD BES-HERU-HETHERT, AND SPHINXES.
(Nº 1178)

## PLATE LII.

HEAD AND SHOULDERS OF A PORTRAIT STATUE OF PTOLEMY XIII (?).

PTOLEMY AULETES. (?)
(Nº 1188)

## PLATE LIII.

UPPER PORTION OF A SEATED STATUE OF A KING, OR PRINCE. PTOLEMAÏC PERIOD.

HEAD OF A KING. PTOLEMAÏC PERIOD.
(Nº 947)

## PLATE LIV.

COFFIN OF SEBEK-SA, A PRIEST OF PTAḤ, AND GOVERNOR OF SAÏS. PTOLEMAÏC PERIOD.

COFFIN OF SEBEK-SA, PRIEST OF PTAH. XXXTH DYNASTY.
(Nº 881)

IDEAL
BOOKSTORE
1125 Amsterdam Ave.
Opp. Columbia Univ.
New York 25, N. Y.